United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received JUN 8 1983 date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ie			
historic	Cannon, George M., I	louse		
and/or common				
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	720 E ast Ashton A	venue-		not for publication
city, town	Salt Lake City	vicinity of	-congressional district	
state	Utah code	049 county	Salt Lake	code 035
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park x private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	'ty		
name	William A. and Dia	ane B. Goldsmith		
street & number	720 East Ashton A	venue		
city, town	Salt Lake City	vicinity of	state	Utah
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Salt	Lake City and Count	y Building	
street & number	400 S	outh State Street		
city, town	Salt	Lake City	state	Utah
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
Salt Lak title Southern	e City Central/ Survey	has this pro	pperty been determined ele	egible?yes _Xr
date 1982			federal stat	e county <u>X</u> loc
depository for su	urvey records Salt Lake	City Planning Depa	artment	
city, town	Salt Lake	City	state	Utah

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered A altered	Check one _X_ original si moved	ite date .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	date unknown			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The George M. Cannon House is a two story brick building constructed in 1890 which reflects the eclectic spirit of the late Victorian era. Built in a period when pattern book designs were used to create replicates of a popular type, the Cannon House stands as a unique creation. Elements common to Victorian designs such as brick corbeling, round arch windows, stained glass transoms, roof cresting and Eastlake porch elements have in this house been combined to create a statement of the possibilities of Victorian electicism unlike any other in Salt Lake City.

What is particularly unusual about this house is its orientation and massing. It has a longitudinal axis which runs east to west with the facade facing west. It is a very long building with an extremely narrow facade. As a result the north wall instead of the facade visually dominates because of its size. The house is an irregular box with a projecting bay on the north side, and two projecting bays and a frame porch on the south side. The rear section of the porch has been enclosed. Several one story brick additions have been made at the rear of the house. All appear to have been made in the historic period, except for the frame section between two brick sections. The southeast section has brick corbelling at the roof edge which may indicate that it was built before the unadorned addition on the northeast corner. These additions do not detract from the original integrity of the house.

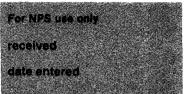
Achieving variety of massing, color, shape, and texture typical of High Victorian architecture was clearly the aim of the architecxt. On the facade, for example, a gable pierces the roof edge framing a panel that runs down the length of the wall. Step corbeling echos the angle of the gable, and brick piers extending down from the gable ends further emphasize the central panel. Round arch windows highlighted by an upper edge of dark brick and a sandstone keystone are set into that section on the second story. A deep square bay projects to fill the first floor section of the central panel. It contains two broad single pane windows which have stained glass transoms. The windows are accented by sandstone linels and beading under the transoms. Even the slit window in the gable has been highlighted by a sandstone sill.

The attention to detail which is exhibited on the facade is also evident, though to a lesser extent, on other parts of the building. Patterns in the brickwork have created an active surface, and have given visual interest to what would have been large, flat areas of brick. Several belt courses break up the wall surface horizontally. The one between the two stories, and the one that is below the cornice are distinctive in that they are made of bricks turned at an angle. The internal chimneys on the north side of the building are indicated on the wall surface by nonfunctional raised panels of brick which echo the shape of the chimney inside the wall. Sandstone has been used to contrast with the brick and to provide accents on the surface of the building. There is a sandstone foundation and all of the double hung sash windows have sandstone sills and lintels. Small sandstone blocks have been used on the north wall to accent the corners of the projecting bay and the raised chimney panel. Roof cresting tops the house. It and the tall chimney enhance the verticality of the mass of the building.

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The house was divided into three apartments in the last ten years which necessarily has meant some alteration to the interior of the building. The rooms of the major bay, however, which are located behind the narrow facade, have received only minor alterations, and are essentially intact. The original Victorian moldings are still in place. On the exterior, the enclosing of the porch is the only major change. It is reversible, and does not greatly affect the integrity of the building. Other alterations include the addition of shutters to the north side of the building, the loss of the balustrade over the bay window, the addition of a small new porch to the entrance on the north side, and the loss of much of the original porch and the balustrade over it. Those changes could easily be rectified, and do not represent any permanent effect on the integrity of the house.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectur law literature military music mphilosophy X politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	ca. 1890	Builder/Architect	/John A.	Headlund

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

built in ca. 1890 The George M. Cannon House is significant as the only house associated with George M. Cannon, an important business and political leader, whose principle contribution to Salt Lake City's history was the establishment and promotion of Forest Dale, a residential streetcar suburb. The house documents the establishment of one of the earliest and most successful streetcar subdivisions in the city, and reflects a late nineteenth century trend of middle and upper class families to seek residences outside the older and more established areas of the city. It is also significant as one of the first buildings designed in Utah by John A. Headlund, a prominent local architect. As a unique creation, it documents the existence of and possibilities for eclecticism which came to dominate Utah's architectural endeavors in the late Victorian period. In addition to his real estate and business activities. Cannon also served as County Recorder from 1884 to 1890, a member of the state constitutional convention, chairman of the Territorial Republican Committee in 1895, and as president of the first state senate in 1896.

George M. Cannon was born in a wagon in St. George, Utah on December 25, 1861 to Angus M. and Sarah Mousely Cannon, Mormon pioneers who had been sent to help colonize Utah's Dixie several months before. Angus M. Cannon, who had been a member of the group sent to establish Parowan as the mother colony of the Iron Mission in Southern Utah in 1850, married sisters Sarah Mariah and Ann Amanda Mousely in 1858 before being called as a member of the St. George group. Angus served as mayor of St. George for four years, then returned to Salt Lake City in 1868, where he managed the LDS Church-owned Deseret News until 1874. Angus also served the church as president of the Salt Lake Stake from 1876 to 1904, while supporting his family with his wagon and implement business.

George Mousely Cannon attended school in Salt Lake City and worked for the Grass Creek Coal Company as a youth, weighing coal and keeping the company's accounts. In 1878 he graduated from the normal school at the University of Utah, but taught school for only a few years. In 1884 he was elected County Recorder, a position his father had held for the previous eight years, and which he held until 1890.

On December 25, 1885 he married Marian Adelaide Morris, daughter of Elias and Mary L. Morris. (Elias established in 1860 Elias Morris & Sons, a major supplier of stone and construction materials in the state, which is still in operation today.) In addition to raising her nine children, "Addie" Cannon served for thirty years in the presidency of the Forest Dale Ward Relief Society, seventeen years as president, and as an active member of the PTA.

After his term as County Recorder ended in 1890, George devoted full time to his real estate business, which he and his brother, John, had begun in 1886.

9. Majo	r Biblio	graphica	I References	3	
		tate Historical	Society		
Jtah: Her Ci	ties, Towns	ies, 1890-1979 and Resources.	Chicago: Manly an	d Litteral, 1891-92	•
larrum, Noble	. <u>Utah Sin</u>	ce Statehood.	3 vols. Chicago: S	.J. Clarke Pub. Co	., 1919.
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ate N/A		code	county N/A	code	
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Purchasing part of what had been Brigham Young's Forest Farm in 1889, he set about developing the area as a residential subdivision by dividing the land into building lots and renaming the area Forest Dale. The Forest Farm, which had been so named because of a grove of trees there, was used by Brigham Young as the site of his own dairy herd and as a sort of experimental farm for the territory, where several new crops were first tried. Some of those crops, such as alfalfa, sugar beets, and mulberry trees, later played important roles in agricultural and industrial developments in the territory. Brigham Young had a large frame house built on the farm in 1863, 2 which was used by one of his wives and others who helped run the farm. Young, however, never lived there himself.

Cannon realized that Forest Dale's success as a residential area depended on the availability of streetcar transportation to carry the residents the few miles that separated the development from town. He negotiated a contract with the streetcar company wherein, for a bonus of \$21,000, they would "furnish continuous service at a minimal rate of fare for twenty years."3 The area grew rapidly and young people especially found it to be ideal for residential purposes. Cannon instigated the successful move to incorporate the town of Forest Dale (500 East to Highland Drive, 2100-2700 South), in 1902, however, due to rising municipal costs, the town disincorporated in 1912 and was annexed back to Salt Lake City.

In 1892, George M. Cannon accepted the position of cashier of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, but continued to be active in his real estate business as well. He was elected chairman of the Territorial Republican Committee in 1895, and served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention that same year. In 1896, when Utah was granted statehood, he was elected as a state senator and chosen to serve as president of the first senate.

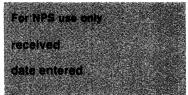
Lucille Cannon Bennion, a daughter of George and Addie, and her husband, Glynn, bought the house from her father in 1935, although he lived with them for much of the time until his death in 1937. The Bennions lived here for about seven years, dividing the house into two apartments around 1940. Title to the property was transferred to Cannon Beneficial Realty Company in 1939, and in 1945 the house was sold to David H. and Inez H. Allred, who lived here only two years. David was was the state director of the U.S. Production and Marketing Administration. Max D. Rodgers, who bought the house in 1947, lived here for only a few years in the mid-1950s, renting it out the remainder of the time until selling it in 1958. That year the property changed hands several times, from Rodgers to R. George Gregersen, to Harlan W. and Geraldine M. Clark, then to Morris D. and Blanche T. Webb, all of whom lived elsewhere and rented out this house. Franklin E. and Gwen Y. Wilcox bought the house in 1965, renting it out also until selling it in 1973 to William A. and Diane B. Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith is currently living in the house and renting out a rear apartment in the house.

This large, two story house was one of the first Utah buildings designed by John A. Headlund. Born and educated in Sweden, he came to the United States in 1880. After having initially settled in Kansas City, Missouri, working

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with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad doing general work in the engineering department, he moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he was employed by the firm of Van Brunt and Howe as a superintendent. Later he was superintendent of the building enterprises of W. S. Stratton. Headlund first resided in Salt Lake City in 1889, when he designed the Cannon House, but returned to Colorado Springs until 1891. At that time he returned to Salt Lake City. His contribution to American architecture included the design and construction of more than five hundred buildings in Utah, Idaho, Nebraska and Wyoming. He is perhaps best remembered for his design of the Immanuel Baptist Church, 401 East 200 South, Salt Lake City, listed in the National Register in 1978, and the Woodruff-Riter-Stewart House, 225 North State Street, Salt Lake City, listed in the National Register in 1979. The Cannon House may have been Headlund's earliest monumental building in Utah, having been designed during his first short residence in the state.

NOTES

¹Golden Jubilee, Forest Dale Ward, 1896-1946, (Salt Lake City: The Golden Jubilee Committee, 1946), p. 13.

²Brigham Young's Forest Farm Home was moved in 1974 to Pioneer Trail State Park at the mouth of Emigration Canyon in Salt Lake City.

³Utah: Her Cities, Towns and Resources, (Chicago: Manly and Litteral, 1891-92), p. 99.

⁴Noble Warrum, <u>Utah Since Statehood</u>, 3 vols., (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919), 2:450.